





The action of the Legislative Council in voting \$3500 for the assistance of Female Immigration has afforded universal satisfaction throughout the colony; for the want of domestics is quite as severely felt in the country districts as in the city. Small and insignificant as the grant may appear to those who are accustomed in other colonies to vote ten times that amount yearly to further similar objects, it is nevertheless the nucleus from which great and good results may spring. It is a seed dropped in the right spot—a germ from which we may confidently expect large and steady additions to our population of a permanent character. At present there are in this colony two grave obstacles to a rapid increase of population. The first of these obstacles is found in the scarcity of women in the agricultural districts to win by their influence and example the settler and miner from nomadic and improvident habits and convert them into steady-going and prudent members of society. The second obstacle is found in the difficulty of obtaining domestics at a rate of wages that families of moderate means can afford to pay. Hence we find in this colony hundreds of delicate women who are forced, while rearing young families, to overtask their strength and ruin their health in the performance of household work, to do which, in England or elsewhere, on limited incomes, they experienced no difficulty in procuring two servants at about one-fourth the rate one servant demands and receives here. The object of the grant, then, is twofold: to provide experienced and faithful servants for families at a moderate, yet just, rate of compensation, with the ultimate design of elevating the moral tone of the colony and securing a permanent population by providing our settlers with competent helpmates. It is perhaps not exceeding the mark when we say that were one hundred and twenty well-recommended girls to arrive from England to-day they might all be placed in good situations before three days had elapsed. The intention of Government, however, is to limit the number first assisted to sixty; but should the scheme result well (as we have not the slightest doubt it will) and the demand increase, to double the number assisted every succeeding year. The utmost care and discrimination will be required in the selection of the girls to be sent out; and the most careful person acting as emigration agent at London would be liable to be imposed upon. The advice of Miss Rye, who has contributed much to the growth of Australia, and has lately provided three hundred female domestics for Canadian families at a rate of wages averaging three dollars per month (1) might be invoked. That lady would doubtless cheerfully co-operate in forwarding any scheme having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the many thousand respectable poor girls in the mother country who are destitute of the commonest necessities of life, and who would gladly exchange their present for positions of comparative affluence in British Columbia. At Victoria, a Board of Immigration should be entrusted with the duty of receiving applications, disbursing the monies and providing for the comfort of the young women on their arrival. In order to ensure regularity on shipboard, a matron should be provided for every forty girls, or a married couple could easily be found who would engage, in consideration of an assisted passage, to take charge of the girls on the voyage out. Viewed from every standpoint, we can discover no reason why there should be the slightest fear entertained of a failure of the project, which appears to be one of the wisest and best in its present and prospective advantages that has secured the favorable attention of our legislature.

Letter from Cowichan.

Cowichan, 16th Feb., 1869.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—According to your report of the Council's proceedings, Dr. Davie is reported to have said that the charges of the Douglas' being irregular in her trips, thereby causing great inconvenience to the settlers, "were perfectly untrue." Now, this is too bad. Cowichan did not select Dr. Davie for his liberal views, nor yet for shining abilities, but believing that because he (or at least his sons) have considerable property in the settlement he would endeavor to obtain a redress of our grievances. To Dr. Helmcken we are indebted for the returns of the Douglas, showing that the

steamer is paying expenses, and that the Colony is not taxed for our means of communication, and as, like honest men, we pay our way, we have the right to ask for regular communication—that the steamer shall not be sent to New Westminster for furniture, to tow vessels, or to mix her regular trips (weather permitting). At present we cannot rely on her days of sailing, and if we wish to ship produce we have to go to the beach to ascertain—a trip, to many, of five or six miles each way. On many an occasion, after waiting a whole day at the wharf, the steamer would fail to come; weary and discouraged the settlers would return to their homes, to come again on the morrow. In justice to Capt. Clarke he said that he is very punctual, and makes excellent time. On one occasion too much so, as he arrived at Maple Bay before his usual time; did not wait, but pushed ahead, causing several to lose their passage and go to town by way of Saanich; and others who had stock to ship were obliged to take them home. On another occasion the steamer was detained a day or two to allow a gentleman from the Land Office, on an official visit to Cowichan, to return by her, and a settler who had butchered considerable meat for market, relying on her regular trips, on getting to the beach was detained, and suffered considerable loss, as the meat was deteriorated in value by being kept too long. At one time, on the Douglas arriving in Victoria, if the settlers chose, produce was allowed to remain on board all night, they thereby having an opportunity to sell before landing; but last fall, and perhaps yet, immediately on the steamer's arrival, produce and stock had to be landed, causing the expense of storing or selling in a hurry. And frequently at Cowichan have bags been torn and boxes burst open from the hurried way in which they have been pitched ashore. Again, could not the fares be reduced, as the cost of transport presses very heavy on the struggling settler. There might be some reduction when a person accompanies their produce to town, as it is customary elsewhere to allow a passenger some freight free, and it is rather hard to charge freight on a small package in an empty butter box on its return from Victoria.
The Hon. Davie seems to want a great deal of money for roads in Cowichan. I believe it is the Government's duty to bridge over three places on the main road, viz. the Victoria and Nanaimo and Comox road, as that road is practically useless. The Cowichan river is only fordable half the year. Let the Government open up the main road by good bridges, and leave the settlers to make the local roads, for if the Road Board had shown a little more energy the roads would have been a great deal better than they are.
RUSTIC.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.
LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Eastern States.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Committee on Public Buildings reported adversely to the purchase of a new site for an Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on Sumner's bill to limit the word whites from the naturalization laws. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that the President's Christmas amnesty proclamation was not authorized by the Constitution or Laws. Ramsey reported the House bill to regulate the franking privilege of all persons entitled to the franking privilege, except the heads of departments and bureaus, who may use a stamp under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General. Trumbull reported a bill for retiring Supreme Judges at the age of seventy years on full salary for the remainder of their life. Buckalew addressed the Senate in favor of the abolition of the Electoral College and a direct election by the people. After discussion the Senate receded by a vote 33 to 23. Stewart moved to proceed with the constitutional amendment reported by the Judiciary committee. Carried. In the House an act supplementary to the Banking Act was considered. The amendment for the issue of circulating notes by banking associations, States and Territories, having less than their pro rata of banking circulation, was adopted; yeas 94, nays 86. Second and fourth sections were struck out and others substituted.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Herald's special from Havana says this city is practically in a state of siege. Dulce is urged to formally declare it, but he is disinclined. The Cubans are applying daily for permission to take refuge under the United States flag—ship in case of trouble in the city. A letter from Trinidad says the Cubans have raised the standard of revolt everywhere, and have destroyed the telegraph lines and stopped the mails. Dulce continues his active measures to suppress the revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A majority of the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee are preparing a report on the bill granting aid to the North Pacific Railroad. It recites the considerations which induced them to adopt the policy of extending Government credit to the railroad line. The Senate committee on Foreign Affairs have unanimously agreed to recommend the rejection of the Alabama Treaty. They have agreed to favorably recommend the naturalization Treaty, leaving to the government of Switzerland the arbitration of the San Juan dispute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate passed the bill to regulate the franking privilege just as it came from the House. The consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Garfield said General Grant don't desire any reduction except by absorption. Dodge offered a substitute, placing the matter of reduction of the army and consolidation of the Quartermasters, and the subsistence and pay of the department in the hands of the President after March 4th. The substitute was adopted.

New Advertisements.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Founded in Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24, 1860.
The position of the above Society at the end of 1868, compared with 1867, is as follows:
1867.
A House.....\$ 500
Land.....275
Furniture.....375
In the Bank.....930
Cash on hand.....61
\$2,041
1868.
A House.....\$ 950
Land.....275
Furniture.....375
In the Bank.....1000
Cash on hand.....207
\$2,807
Balance in favor of 1868.....\$286 45
The following Officers have been elected for the year 1869:
S. DRIARD, President. J. W. CAHN, Vice-President.
J. KRIEMLER, Treasurer. J. MERKLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
J. O. M. TREHART.
F. LELAND.
JULES RUEFF.
DR. POWELL, Medical Attendant.
Thos. Chauveau, Attendant of the Hospital.

Canada.
OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Newfoundland legislature has voted against the adoption of the address in reply to the Governor's speech recommending union with Canada.

California.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Legal tenders, 75¢ to 76¢. New York quotations: California flour dull and nominal at \$6 to \$10 50. Wheat, \$1 85 to 1 90. Government 5.20's, 114¢ for 1862 and 1867. Pacific Mail, 106¢. Liverpool quotations for California wheat today is 10s to 11s, a further decline of 1d., and the lowest figure reached in months. Gold closed at 133¢. Flour, Oregon brands, \$4 75 to \$5 25. Local brands unchanged. Wheat, common to good, \$1 50 to \$1 70. Good to choice, \$1 70 to \$1 75. Barley, choice brewing, \$2 30; feed, \$2 10 to \$2 15. California are quoted \$2 to \$2 30; Oregon, \$2 15 to \$2 25.
Arrived, 18th—bark Milan, Port Gamble; barkentine Emma Augusta, from Olympia via Port Madison; 19th—ship Revere, Port Discovery; schooner Louisa Morrison, Shoalwater Bay.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—C. C. Huntington, before the Congressional Pacific Railroad Committee, charges the Union Pacific with not making a first-class road, while the Central Pacific has complied with the law, and claims that the latter is entitled to complete the work to Ogden, where the junction should be fixed. Ames replies for the Union Pacific. He says the latter is within thirty miles of Ogden, while the Central is two hundred miles distant. He insists on the right to advance the work until it meets the Central.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A young woman, named Annie O'Neil, was arrested in the corridors of the white House this evening with a double-barreled pistol concealed about her person. She said she was sent by God to kill Andrew Johnson. She is evidently insane.

Europe.
PARIS, Feb. 17.—Reports that the ex-King Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the Spanish throne are premature. He still refuses to allow his name to be used in that connection.

A majority of the constituents of Cortez are opposed to Montpensier and there is little prospect of his success.

South America.
A Rio letter of the 8th inst. says: Lopez has been formally called upon to lay down his arms, and indignantly refused. Minister McMahon, it is reported, advises Lopez to continue the fight.

Canada.
MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The Quebec Legislature has adjourned for want of a quorum. The snow storm prevented the members from reaching the Capital. The snow was a slight foot deep in the streets. One hundred and eighteen inches of snow have fallen this winter. Several lumber camps have ceased operations, owing to the difficulty of getting provisions into the woods.

California.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—At noon yesterday Mr. Charles Ferdinand De Cazez, Consul-General of the French Empire, and officer of the Legion of Honor, died at the Occidental Hotel, of malignant small pox, after an illness of nine days.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gil, nee Lillie Hitchcock, whose recent clandestine marriage created such a sensation in journalism, arrived from the East last evening and were serenaded at the Occidental Hotel by the Knickerbockers, No. 5, of which fire company the lady was formerly an honorary member.

New Advertisements.

LOST.
AN OPERA GLASS, SOMEWHERE ON A Fort or Government Street, on Saturday last. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office and no questions asked. WM. OWENS. fe23 1w

WANTED
TO PURCHASE ABOUT 50,000 BUILDING BRICK, best quality, deliverable in April, next. For particulars apply to J. J. SOUTHGATE, St. George Hotel, Victoria. fe23 3t

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Colony, bearing date the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1869, (filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary), have been granted under the Patent Ordinance, 1867, to Roda Elgh Brewster and Theodore Augustus Mudge, of San Francisco, California, for the protection and exclusive privilege of manufacturing, vending and selling, &c., a certain submerged Water Pump, or otherwise infringing the rights or privileges conferred by such Letters Patent without the license in writing of the Patentees. PRARRIES & DAVIE, Solicitors, Victoria, British Columbia, 22d Feb., A. D. 1869. fe23 1w

NOTICE.
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the Victoria Turn Verein (Gymnasium) are requested to meet at the rooms of Mr. Wm. Farron, on Yates street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of disbanding and disposing of the apparatus. A full attendance is requested on Tuesday, February 23d, punctual at 8 o'clock, p. m. By order, WM. GEO. JAMESON, Secretary.

To the Victoria Public
On or about Monday, 8th proximo,
THE
"BRITISH COLUMBIAN"
NEWSPAPER
Will be Removed to Victoria,
Where it will be issued.
Fuller particulars hereafter. JOHN ROBSON, Proprietor. Victoria, February 18th, 1869. fe20 1w\*

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DR. POWELL, Medical Attendant.
Thos. Chauveau, Attendant of the Hospital.

N. V. LANGE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
TAKES THE LIBERTY OF INFORMING his friends in Victoria and far too that he is ready to send them such Oregon Produce as they may require at the LOWEST PRICE; and will sell upon Commission all the goods they may send him. fe19

FLOUR.
STANDARD EXTRA,
FRONTIER MILLS EXTRA.
LARD, in tins and kegs.
OREGON STRAW PAPER, in bales.
For Sale by SPROAT & Co., Store Street. fe28

Freight for Cariboo.
SHIPMERS OF GOODS ARE NOTIFIED that J. C. Beedy's Teams will start for William Creek on or before the 1st March next. Any information on the subject may be had at Millard & Beedy's Store, Wharf street. fe18 1m

Fresh Garden Seeds.
MOORE & CO.
Have just received
BY EXPRESS,
From the Shaker Garden, Mount Lebanon, New York,
Their Eleventh Annual supply of
Fresh and Reliable
GARDEN SEEDS.
They are guaranteed to be of last year's growth and selected especially for this market by the United Society of Shakers.
For sale by MOORE & CO., Druggists, Yates street. fe2

MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE.
Evening Entertainment!
Tuesday Evening, Feb 23,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Including Readings and Recitations
By Messrs. Barnard, Jacobs and ankln.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
By well-known Amateurs.
Admission, 50 cents; Members free. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. fe20

Soap! Soap! Soap!
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
YARDLEY & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL SOAP!
Suitable for
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS, &
BOARDING HOUSES AND FAMILIES.
In fact, for every one.
Just received by
LANGLEY & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Chemists,
Yates street, Victoria. fe20

NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me. Ld. LOWENBERG fe30

THE SEED STORE, - - - - - YATES STREET.
Springfield Nursery, - - - - - Cook street, and
James' Bay Nursery, - - - - - Michigan street,

VICTORIA, V.I.
JAY & BALES
In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand
THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds
Ever offered on this Coast.
Especially attention is called to their various GRASS AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, Guaranteed of Home Growth.
A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1868 for samples of above.
J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners.
FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulbs and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel. Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual. fe3 d&w

New Advertisements.

Scotch House.
A. M'LEAN & CO.
Beg to intimate that their STOCK is now Complete, with a
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Underclothing, Hosiery,
GLOVES & HATS of every Description.
—ALSO—
BOYS' CLOTHING AND UNDERCLOTHING.
All of which are Imported direct, and which they offer remarkably Cheap. des

To Visitors from California, Oregon,
the Sound, &c.
AT
VICTORIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
VICTORIA, V.I.
Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of
Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c
At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles
The Goods being Imported from Europe by Express Monthly.
The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:
White and Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c, &c., also on Hand in Great Variety.
Wm. DENNY, Manager.
ja27

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.
MITCHELL & JOHNSTON
Offer for sale a full assortment of
New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,
The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.
The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.
Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of
FLOWER SEEDS
Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.
Just received per "Prince of Wales,"
Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.
Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street. ja28 3md&w

REMOVAL.
KEYSER & LOWENBERG,
Tobacconists and Cigar Dealers,
HAVE REMOVED FROM THE CORNER
of Yates and Government streets to
GOVERNMENT STREET,
Opposite the Colonist Building, and adjoining the Masonic Hall.
Keep constantly on hand the finest brands of
Havana Cigars;
Virginia Tobacco, (Smoking and Chewing);
Meerschaum and other Pipes;
Pouches;
Cards;
Cigar Cases;
Canes;
Pocket Knives, ETC., ETC., ETC.
And invite their friends to call and test the quality of their goods.
KEYSER & LOWENBERG,
Government street, adjoining Masonic Hall. fe8 1m

C. F. BARNARD, M. D.
Mechanical & Surgical Dentist,
OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right South of Fort street.
ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION skillfully executed. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Rigbittens Spray."
Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's Second Teeth, without "Spray" or Chloroform \$1 each. Charge for Fillings and other Work, reduced, so as to conform somewhat to the exigency of the times. Plates of Silver, Gold, or Vulcanite neatly, strongly and satisfactorily repaired, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice gratis.
Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1867. jyl0 1y

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!
WANTED,
About a dozen Hunters,
Who will be put in a way to make, according to their own industry.
From \$5 to \$50 per day!
and about four months employment guaranteed.
For particulars, apply to
JULIUS SEITZ,
Furrier,
ja20 1m Johnson street (near Wharf), Victoria, B. C.



## Auction Sales To-day.

J. P. DAVIES & Co., Wharf street, will sell at 11 o'clock at Mr. Losh's store, Government street, the balance of his Stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The Protest was renewed yesterday with even more than previous bitterness on the motion to confirm the minutes being put. Mr. Robson urged that the Protest against a Protest placed upon the journals of the house by Dr. Helmcken should be expunged because it had not been placed upon the books on Friday last before the rising of the Council, nor had the names of the signers been affixed on that day. This protest was not a legitimate use of the right of protesting because it should have been against some act or vote of the House as a collective body. The protestants in this case had voted for retaining the protest on the books, against which they were now protesting—a most ridiculous proceeding. Mr. Carroll seconded Mr. Robson's resolution. The protest now in question ought to be expunged—first, because there was no precedent in "May" for such a proceeding, and "May" had been used as a guide on former occasions in the House. If this protest was allowed to remain he would feel it his duty to follow it up by another which would not doubt be succeeded by another, and no one knew where it would end. The Attorney General would vote to retain the protest where it was, because it would give him a better plea for asking the Governor to send down some rule or standing order to guide them in future. In England the rule was that the minority always bowed to the majority. The privilege of protesting, however, he thought very beneficial when kept within proper bounds, but under present circumstances one member of the House had as good a right as another to protest. Mr. Ball would vote that the second protest be expunged because if they went on recording protest after protest they would be acting more like school boys than legislators. Mr. Drake would support the retention of the protest because if they took May as a guide they could protest against anything. He held that it was a duty to protest against any statement placed on the books of the House that was not accurately in accordance with the opinions of the members; if they did not protest against such records it would place them in a false position, because they would be admitting it to be correct by allowing it to go unchallenged. Mr. Ring thought it was more special pleading to take objections to the day on which the names were affixed; it is sufficient that they are there and must be taken as correct unless the reverse can be shown. Dr. Helmcken had voted for the retention of the other protest on broad grounds in order to admit the right of protest, and the opposition he had met with from certain gentlemen was quite unexpected by him and he thought both illiberal and unfair. If he had wished to rule by force he could have had the other protest struck out. When protests contained certain statements it was the duty of the House to show in what they were incorrect, and they were perfectly aware that the statements were false. "May" had nothing to do with that House. If they were to be guided by "May" the protests would all be wrongly entered, because they should be entered on the clerk's book and not on the Journals of the House; the clerk copies them into the Journals afterwards. As to the signatures not being appended, he cared nothing about that, he had signed the document himself at the time and that was sufficient. The first protest was of very little consequence, but if it was, by retaining the second protest they would have the antidote along with the bane. Mr. Alston did not think they had any rule on the subject of protests to guide them but common sense and if they took that for a guide just now they would expunge the second protest. If Dr. Helmcken had any objection to the first he ought to have voted to have it expunged. Mr. Trutch thought Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Drake wrong when they voted to retain the first, but it certainly would be against common sense to retain the second. Mr. Robson, in reply, said the Attorney General had taken a strange course in deciding to vote for the retention of the last protest as he had determined to make the House ridiculous in order that he might obtain some rule or standing order from the Governor. If there was no rule in "May" against the protest of the majority it was because "May" never contemplated such an abuse of the privilege. The President said he had been referred to in relation to his ruling on former occasions, and he could only say that, so far as he knew, there was no rule regarding protests, and where "May" had been referred to it was only quoted by him to assist the House to a decision. He regretted to say that the votes of the House had been somewhat contradictory—voting one day one thing and another day another. The House then divided, when the numbers were—in favor of confirming the minutes and retaining the second protest, 12; against it, 8. Mr. Holbrook gave notice of motion for a select committee in relation to private bills. Dr. Helmcken introduced a bill to incorporate the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church. Leave was given and the bill read a first time. Mr. Ring moved to ask the Governor that \$3000 for the repairs of bridges and roads at Nanaimo be appropriated. Dr. Davie moved that an adequate sum be appropriated for the making of roads at Metchoin. Mr. Trutch stated that measures would be taken as early as possible to make substantial repairs, on which understanding the motion were withdrawn. On the Attorney General bringing in his resolution for an address to the Governor to send down a standing order respecting protests, a warm discussion arose in which Messrs. Robson and Carroll opposed and Messrs. Croase, Trutch and Walkem supported the motion. It was ultimately carried. Mr. Robson's motion relating to payment of arrears to school teachers under the old system, was negatived. A discussion on Dr. Helmcken's motion for evening sittings occupied a considerable time and was ultimately agreed to. The Municipal Amendment Bill was brought up for second reading; its provisions were strongly objected to as giving power to increase taxation unreasonably, and on the wrong terms. It was ultimately read a second time. The Attorney General introduced the Road Bill and the Volunteer Bill, which were severally read a first time. On the Victoria By-law Bill coming up in committee it was decisively opposed by Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Wood. The attempt to make the people of Victoria pay by special rate for public improvements was loudly complained of, particularly as applied to foot-walks, and paving, lighting and drainage. The power could be used to an unlimited

extent, and might be made to inflict severe injustice. The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The Attorney General introduced the Pre-emption Bill and the Stipendiary Magistrates' Bill, which were each read a first time. The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day. The protest signed by Dr. Helmcken and others is as follows:

## PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, protest against the statements contained in the protest placed yesterday upon the Journals against the vote of the Council on the subject of Confederation with Canada.

1st. Because the preamble thereto is wrong in principle as reflecting upon the Council, and as tending to restrict the undoubted right of the Council to discuss all matters relating to the welfare of the colony and to come to a conclusion thereon.

2. Because although it states that it has been conceded by all that the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada is not likely to take place until the territory intervening has been admitted and more thickly settled, still that concession being only known by the result of the discussion, shows that the discussion itself was neither premature nor injudicious.

3. Because it was "necessary to pronounce an opinion upon this subject."

4. Because the present session being the first after a general election, at which general election the subject of Confederation was for the first time brought before the constituencies, it was necessary for the elected members to express the opinion of their constituents upon the subject.

5. Because the Council had in answer to His Excellency the Governor's address at the opening of the Council, stated "that the important topics of Reciprocity and Confederation with Canada will be discussed, and trust that some satisfactory conclusion will be arrived at."

6. Because the result of the discussion differing from that arrived at in former Councils, proves the necessity, the last resolutions recording those of former sessions.

7. Because the protestants themselves brought forward a resolution pronouncing an opinion upon the subject, that resolution, however, not being in accordance with their protest.

8. Because "common report" tended to show that efforts were being made to induce the Home Government to join this colony to the Dominion of Canada.

9. Because the 2d section of the protest is that "the colonists resident upon the mainland, together with a large minority in Vancouver Island, are nearly unanimous in favor of Confederation," which is a mere assertion; but it is a fact that all the members returned by Vancouver Island were anti-Confederationalists.

Because there is reason to believe that the statement "that all the elective members from the mainland were returned as Confederationalists" is incorrect, and "that every one of those members join in this protest," is not a fact, because one elected member from the mainland has not yet taken his seat.

**ARRIVAL OF THE WILSON G. HUNT.**—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Captain Wm. Waitt, arrived at Brodie's wharf at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Astoria twenty-five hours previously. The Hunt left Portland on Wednesday morning last, but was detained inside Columbia River Bar until Sunday morning. She brought neither passengers nor freight. Spoke the steamer Corticalton, from San Francisco, on Saturday evening last, at Astoria, but obtained no papers from her. The Hunt has a tonnage of 436 59-100, contains eight state and two family rooms, dining saloon and ladies' boudoir. She was built at New York City in 1849, and came round the Horn in that year and ran for some time on the Sacramento river. In 1858 she came to Victoria and ran until the fall of 1860 on the route between Fraser river and Victoria. In 1861 she was sold to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and has since ran in the Columbia river trade. In 1865 she was rebuilt at Portland and, together with the improvements recently placed upon her, is an almost entirely new boat. The officers of the Wilson G. Hunt are: Captain—William Waitt; Purser—Captain Myrick; Mate—J. Smith; Chief Engineer—Thomas Smith; Assistant Engineer—James Gallagher; Carpenter—Mr. Holland. The officers of the boat have placed us under obligations for files of papers.

**ACCIDENT.**—We are extremely sorry to hear that Rev. Frank Gribbell, Rector of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, and Principal of the Boys' Collegiate School, was thrown from his horse on Friday evening last and so seriously injured as to necessitate confinement to his room ever since. Mr. Gribbell had attended a church meeting at Esquimalt and had reached the intersection of Conis and Rae streets on his way home, when a man bearing a lantern, by running in front of the horse, caused it to shy and throw his rider.

**ACCIDENTS ON CADBORO ROAD.**—Two sailors, while riding near the Willows on Sunday, were thrown from their horses and very seriously hurt. One of the poor fellows was picked up with a broken leg and severe contusions upon the body, and the other with his head and face dreadfully lacerated. They were properly cared for.

**AT HALF MAST.**—The Fenian flag was displayed at half mast throughout yesterday. We made some inquiry as to the cause, but found no one who could speak authoritatively, though the general understanding seemed to be that it was in token of mourning for the execution of Whalen at Ottawa on the 11th.—Portland Oregonian.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**—Yesterday morning a salute was fired from Beacon Hill in celebration of the birthday of Washington. During the day several American flags were thrown to the breeze, and in the afternoon nearly all the stores were closed.

**PETITION.**—A petition is in circulation for signature asking for a commutation of the death sentence in the case of Kakua, the Kanaka, and Harry, the Indian, convicted of murder.

**STILL ANOTHER ROAD ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday the forewheels of the Esquimalt bus became detached from the body and caused the vehicle to spill several of its passengers, two of whom, Thomas Rabson, of Esquimalt, and a Chanticleer sailor, were slightly injured. The accident occurred in front of the Pacific Telegraph Hotel.

The Ball of the Sing Verein, last night, was a very brilliant affair. The company was large and select, and the room tastefully decorated. An excellent band discoursed sweet music, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit till an early hour this morning. The Germanias always excel in their reunions.

**THE WATER BILL.**—What has become of the Water Bill which was reported to be in process of preparation by the City Council? Have the City Fathers fallen asleep considering the subject? or does the fault rest with the Legislative Council? or with the Executive?

**THE JOHN L. STEPHENS.**—The Emily Harris, from Nanaimo yesterday, reports that the steamship John L. Stephens sailed thence for Sitka at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. She is piloted by Mr. John Sabiston of Nanaimo.

**THE AMERICAN HOTEL.**—Mr. Burnes will open his American Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock. The establishment has been entirely renovated and possesses superior accommodations. The proprietor hospitably entertained a number of friends last evening.

**A CHANCE.**—Mr. Southgate advertises this morning for 80,000 bricks, to be used, we understand, in the construction of two fine stores for that gentleman on the corner of Fort and Government streets.

We call attention to the sale of the stock-in-trade of Wm. Losche's grocery store on Government street, to be sold this day by J. P. Davies & Co. at 11 o'clock. The stock is very desirable.

**SPOKEN.**—On Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the Wilson G. Hunt, bound in, met the steamship Active, hence, about 25 miles south of Cape Flattery light; weather fine and sea smooth.

The musclemen of the Victoria Turn Verein propose to disband and dispose of their apparatus. A meeting to consider the proposition will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The G. S. Wright was advertised to leave Portland on Saturday last.

WHEN YOU FEEL A cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

## The Alleged Alaska Frauds.

It will be remembered that our dispatches, a few days ago, contained a statement that a detective, Martin, had been examined before the Committee authorized to investigate in regard to the alleged "Alaska bribes." The telegraph reported his testimony as containing "startling revelations," but did not furnish any details of his evidence. A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of January 14th, gives the subjoined outline of what Martin intended to reveal:

Martin boasts that he has some very damaging information that he can furnish the Committee, and declares that he derived his knowledge of the business from a certain gentleman formerly connected with the State Department, whose duties required him to translate documents from foreign languages into English. This gentleman, it is alleged, had opportunities of perusing records and papers in the department not accessible to everybody, and, being an observing man, capable of putting stray facts into juxtaposition and finding results, his suspicions were awakened in relation to the Alaska job, and his curiosity led him to a private investigation. The chain of evidence he thus formed he considers highly satisfactory, and when he had what he considered undoubted evidence of the transactions referred to he called on the Secretary of State, and warned him of the consequences of an exposure, and had his information pooh-poohed by that illustrious diplomat. Not long after, however, the gentleman was offered a secret mission to Mexico to ascertain for our government what kind of government the Mexicans desired. I give the above and what follows without pretending to state that it is even probably true, but simply as the statement of a man who represents that he knows what he is about, and as something for the Investigating Committee to work upon. According to Martin's statement, which is at least worthy of being sifted, while the Alaska treaty was being negotiated, Seward expressed to Baron Stoeckl doubts as to the chances of getting the matter through Congress, and advised the latter to do something to oil the wheels of legislative machinery. In arranging the price to be paid for the territory, the means were provided whereby to furnish the oil. Thad. Stevens was the man selected to put the matter through, and it is alleged the imperial agent visited the Great Commoner, and in his blandest manner laid the matter open, assuring him that a half-million of dollars would be regarded as a mere bagatelle if his influence could be secured. The good old man refused any recompense, but put his shoulder to the wheel with a will. A distinguished Eastern member was found to take charge of the matter, and a bill was prepared. At this stage of the game another Eastern member, who has a reputation for smiling good things, scented the game. He had a small claim on the Russian Government that he was prosecuting for an Eastern firm, who furnished the Russian bear with firearms amounting to \$800,000. He at once saw the first Eastern member and let him know that he was fully posted. Numbers one and two then put their heads together, and settled that number two should introduce a resolution to make the deduction from the Alaska purchase money in favor of his clients, but should subside when number one raised a certain point of order. Well, the appropriation was finally made, and the following are represented as some of the items of expenditure:—To an ex-public printer, \$5000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner, \$40,000; to an ex-Commissioner of Pensions, \$10,000; to the Washington correspondent

of a New York radical morning paper, \$5000; to a Washington correspondent, who is on the list as belonging to the Herald, but who is known to be attached to a Cincinnati paper, \$10,000; to a conservative morning paper in Baltimore, \$20,000; to the Washington special correspondent of the same paper, \$5000; to a Chicago Democratic morning paper, \$5000; to a representative of the Jones family, \$10,000; to an Eastern Senator who had influence with a prominent journal, \$20,000; and the Eastern member before alluded to as No. 1, \$250,000; to Eastern member No. 2, \$150,000. The diplomatic chief felt heit to \$200,000, and the great king of the New York lobby, who had the general management of the job, received the modest little sum of \$500,000. Martin pretends that there is evidence ready for the Committee to show that an acquaintance who chanced to call on Baron Stoeckl soon after the appropriation was made, saw lying on the Minister's desk a draft for \$5,000,000, which the Baron handed him to look at. The gentleman asked what it was for, and was told that it was the payment for Alaska. "But this," said he, "is only for \$5,000,000. I thought the United States were to pay \$7,200,000." The Baron answered, "No, sir; that is all we asked for the Territory. You Yankees got all the rest."

**CURIOUS WILL.**—Lawyers have the reputation of liking to draw long wills for other people, but they often draw very short ones for themselves. We do not know that we ever saw a briefer testament than that of the late Kenneth Macauley, Esq., an eminent Queen's Counsel. It bears no date, and is verbatim as follows:

"One thousand pounds to my brother Tom—all the residue to my dearest wife absolutely."

Another, about as short as the above, is that of the late Lord Wensleydale:

"This is the last will of me, James, Lord Wensleydale. I give all my property, real and personal, and all I have in the world, and that I have the power to dispose of, to my beloved wife Cecilia, her heirs and executors, absolutely. This 25th day of November, A.D. 1863. WENSLEYDALE."

The late Mr. Sergt. Storke left a will remarkable for its conciseness. It disposes of the large sum of £120,000 in forty-two words, thus:

"I leave to my son, Robert Reeve Storke, all my personal property, absolutely, which is not specifically bequeathed. To Kearns, £50 a year. Sir Henry and Mary are provided for. Tom, I omit, as he possesses a fortune. Dated October 12, 1859."

We remember a will that disposed of a larger fortune in still fewer words. The first clause in the will of Morrison, the great Manchester Warehouseman, ran thus: "I give to my son, Walter Morrison, the sum of one million sterling."

But a smile is always provoked by the will of that grimly humorous old fellow who deemed it the duty of every gentleman to make a will whether he had any property to leave or not. His will ran thus: "I have nothing; I owe much; the rest I give to the poor."

## Keep Disease at Bay.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration to vigorous and active action, affords a sure guarantee that by the same means you may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, or who, by reason of exposure, privations, and ungenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most particularly and emphatically addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alternative, and you will be forever armed against the attacks of dyspepsia, indigestion, or any of the air-borne diseases, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

"BEAUTY is but skin deep," says the proverb; and the beautifying and preserving its charms of course becomes an object of paramount necessity and importance—the chief difficulty hitherto felt, having been to discover a preparation which should heighten without injuring its delicacy, and at once embellish and perpetuate the charms of female loveliness. The fortunate discovery of ROWLANDS' LADY'S BALM has proved the possibility of achieving both results, and for removing all imperfections of the skin, eradicating all traces of Sun-burn, Tan, Freckles, Lips parched and swollen, and every other cutaneous disfigurement, this invaluable preparation offers the most delightful remedy yet offered to the public, or patronized by the Fair Sex themselves.

## A LADY OF HIGH RANK.

Wife of one of the leading statesmen of England, says: "I have duly received the case of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which you were kind enough to send me. I have tested its merits, and find it a most delightful perfume, more delicate and flowerlike in its aroma than any other toilet preparation I have before used."

Purchasers should be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume.

## The Great Health Restorer!

Many thousands of sick people have been restored to perfect health by Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, and more certificates of cures and letters of grateful thanks have been received in their favor than were probably ever written for all other medicines combined. Sufferer! whatever your ailment is, give these two remedies a trial; no matter how often you may have been disappointed, they will benefit, and most likely cure you.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—A certain remedy for diseases of the skin, ringworm, scurf, scrofula, or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more safe and speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so purify the blood that those diseases are eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure is obtained. They are efficacious in the cure of tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly and surely. The cure effected by them is not temporary or apparent only but complete and permanent.

**FELL'S COFFEY** has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

**FRED PAYNE** has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson's street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

## Auction Sales.

## AUCTION.

Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock a.m.

## EXTENSIVE SALE OF BALANCES.

J. A. McCrea, instructed by his various consignees, will hold his last sale at his rooms.

The Merchandise offered will consist in part:

China Rice, Various kinds of Fine Tobacco London Soap, S. I. Sugar, Kona Coffee, Chartres Ground Coffee, Liverpool Salt, Dried Apples Wines and Liquors, Case Goods, Sauces, &c. And the Fixtures of the Store One large Tilton & McFarlane Safe, combination lock & double door One Patrick Safe, with patent lock One Office Desk, One Private Desk, Chair, Copy Press, Shelves, &c. In fact, everything goes.

Also, particularly directed to close Goods for Messrs. Janion, Rhodes & Co. and Messrs. Sprout & Co., of which particulars will be given hereafter.

## AUCTION.

## FURNITURE

J. A. McCrea has received instructions from Mrs Wallace to sell, at her residence, Esquimalt Road (opposite M. T. W. Drake, Esq.),

THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, 1869, all her well-kept Household Furniture consisting in part—

## THE PARLOR.

Superior Cottage Piano, Rosewood Set, Side Tables, Centre Tables, French Clock, Mantle Ornaments, Brussels Carpet, Damask Curtains, and choice Sporting Engravings, Mirrors, &c.

## The Dining Room.

One superior Chiffonier, Extension Table, a very fine Dinner Set, a quantity of common Crockery, a fine lot of Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plated and Silver Ware, Carpet, Chairs, &c.

## The Bedrooms.

One very superior Mahogany Set, full Sets of Ordinary Furniture, and a full complement of the usual Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Coverlids, &c.

## The Kitchen.

Cooking Stove and Fixtures, and the usual Kitchen Furniture.

## Yard.

One Cow [a good one] A quantity of Hens and Chickens 4 Iron Tanks, with Taps

—ALSO—

Particular attention is called to the fine Library of

## BOOKS.

—ALSO—

A superior Photographic Camera, with Acids, &c., complete.

—ALSO—

1 Superior Sewing Machine in Mahogany case. 1 Large Melodeon—Operatic music.

## A LINE OF 'BUSSES

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO RUN between Victoria and Esquimalt, at stated hours, every day, starting from the corner of Yates and Government streets, Victoria, and Wharf street, Esquimalt.

TIME TABLE: LEAVE VICTORIA: At 9 a.m. At 10 a.m. At 12 a.m. At 2 p.m. At 4 p.m. LEAVE ESQUIMALT: At 10 a.m. At 12 m. At 2 p.m. At 4 p.m. At 6 p.m.

## In the Field again!

THE LOVERS OF GOOD HOME-BREWED ALE

Are solicited to leave their orders at

C. Gowen's New Brewery, Corner of Yates & Blanchard Sts., Or at the Bank Exchange, corner of Yates & Langley sts.

All orders promptly attended to as in bygone years.

## Auction Sales.

## J. P. Davies &amp; Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Sale Room, Floor of Sisco Building, Wharf Street near Yates.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

## AUCTION

## THIS DAY

## TUESDAY.

J. P. DAVIES & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Wm. Loshe to Sell by Auction at his Store, Government Street, on Tuesday next, February 23d, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the Balance of his Stock of Groceries, Shelf-Goods, Flour, Sugar, Onions, Counter and Platform Scales, Clock, Safe, Desk, a very fine Office Counter, Shelving, Gas Fittings, Etc., Etc.,

fe22 J. P. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

## A. F. Main,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Sale Room, Brick Store, Wharf Street, in city occupied by P. M. Backe

Advances made on Consignments.

## HOSTETTER'S

## CELEBRATED

## STOMACH BITTERS!

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC

CORRECTIVE AND ALTERNATIVE

Of Wonderful Efficacy in Diseases

OF THE

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever

Fortifies the System against Malaria and the evil effects of an unwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves and Tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous

Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea Sickness, Cramp, and Spasms, and all complaints of either sex arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

As a genuine Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Losses of Spirits, and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

Indistinctly infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it in underappreciation of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective quality in advance, are cured by a very brief course of the marvelous medicine.

Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs.

SOLD EVERYWHERE!

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO.

DRUGGISTS,

San Francisco

Island Vegetable Store.

JOHN FENERTY

OFFERS FOR SALE

His Own Produce,

And will constantly keep on hand good

Vegetables,

Consisting of—Onions, Carrots, Cabbage, Potatoes, Turnips, Beets and Parsnips.

Also, Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs; and will supply Ships, Restaurants and Families, Wholesale and Retail.

All Goods will be delivered Free of Charge at short notice.

Orders may be left at his Store, on YATES STREET, one door from Waddington Alley.

fe20 1m

Who undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has just received per E. & "HYAL," a Large Supply of Assorted

FRENCH PRESERVES,

Such as

Green Peas, Green Beans, Mushrooms,

Truffled Pastry, Truffles, French

Vinegar, &c.

He has made such arrangements as to receive Fresh Supplies per Steamer Monthly, and offers them for Sale by Wholesale or Retail, at Fifty per cent. Cheaper than they have hitherto been sold in this Market.

A. CASAMAYOU,

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 30th, 1868.

fe21 3m

## VICTORIA MARKET,

Corner of Johnson & Waddington streets.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FRESH

MEAT, of the best quality, constantly on hand, at Prices to suit the times.

Also, a Fine Assortment of

Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon

and Smoked Tongues, &c.,

Of our own Curing this Season, great care having been taken to make them the best in the Market.



